

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

vs.

RODNEY P. MAZZULA,

Defendant.

4:17-CR-3089

ORDER

This matter is before the Court on the defendant's motion to extend the limitation period for filing a motion pursuant to [28 U.S.C. § 2255](#) ([filing 230](#)). The Court will deny the motion because it is premature, but will do so without prejudice to the defendant reasserting a request for an extension should it become necessary for him to do so.

A [§ 2255](#) motion must generally be filed within 1 year from "the date on which the judgment of conviction becomes final." [§ 2255\(f\)\(1\)](#). The Court entered its judgment of conviction ([filing 176](#)) on August 2, 2018, and the defendant appealed and then moved for rehearing, which was denied on September 19, 2019. [Filing 200](#). Thus, the defendant's conviction became final on that date, and the 1-year limitation period from the judgment of conviction will expire on Monday, September 21, 2020. See *United States v. Martin*, 408 F.3d 1089, 1090 (8th Cir. 2005); *United States v. Hurst*, 322 F.3d 1256 (10th Cir. 2003); see also *Haroutunian v. I.N.S.*, 87 F.3d 374, 377 (9th Cir. 1996).

But that is not the only way in which the 1-year period of limitation can be calculated. The limitation period runs from the *latest* of

(1) the date on which the judgment of conviction becomes final;

- (2) the date on which the impediment to making a motion created by governmental action in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States is removed, if the movant was prevented from making a motion by such governmental action;
- (3) the date on which the right asserted was initially recognized by the Supreme Court, if that right has been newly recognized by the Supreme Court and made retroactively applicable to cases on collateral review; or
- (4) the date on which the facts supporting the claim or claims presented could have been discovered through the exercise of due diligence.

§ 2255(f) (emphasis in original). So, if the defendant's § 2255 motion were to be impeded by an unconstitutional or unlawful government action, or based on a newly-recognized constitutional right, or supported by facts that could not have been discovered until after the judgment of conviction became final, then it is possible that the motion *might* be timely even if filed after September 21, 2020. But the Court cannot make that determination without knowing the basis of the defendant's § 2255 motion.

Furthermore, when *extraordinary circumstances beyond a petitioner's control* prevent a timely filing, equitable tolling of the 1-year limitation period may be appropriate. *Byers v. United States*, 561 F.3d 832, 835-37 (8th Cir. 2009); *E.J.R.E. v. United States*, 453 F.3d 1094, 1098 (8th Cir. 2006). But that is "an exceedingly narrow window of relief" and requires proof that the petitioner has been pursuing his rights diligently and some extraordinary circumstances stood in his way. *Deroo v. United States*, 709 F.3d 1242, 1246 (8th Cir. 2013). The defendant explains that as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, his access to the law library has been limited, preventing him from

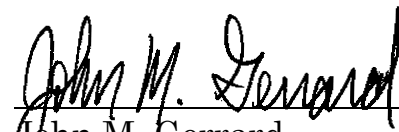
completing his motion. [Filing 230](#). Such circumstances *might* be found to warrant equitable tolling. See [Soloman v. United States](#), 467 F.3d 928, 933-35 (6th Cir. 2006). On the other hand, they might not. See [United States v. Cooper](#), 891 F. Supp. 2d 1071, 1075-76 (D. Neb. 2012); [Mathison v. United States](#), 648 F. Supp. 2d 106, 112 (D.D.C. 2009); cf. [Anjulo-Lopez](#), 541 F.3d at 817-18. And again, it is impossible to tell at this point, because until the defendant's hypothetical motion is actually filed, the Court cannot determine whether it was diligently pursued. See [Deroo](#), 709 F.3d at 1246.

To summarize: a motion filed after September 21, 2020 *might* nonetheless still be timely (and the Court emphasizes *might*). But the Court cannot make that determination in advance based on incomplete facts. So, the Court must deny the defendant's premature request for an extension of the 1-year period of limitation. But the Court will do so without prejudice: if the defendant files a § 2255 motion after September 21, he can argue at that time why the Court should extend the 1-year period of limitation. But at this point,

IT IS ORDERED that the defendant's motion to extend ([filing 230](#)) is denied without prejudice.

Dated this 18th day of September, 2020.

BY THE COURT:

  
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John M. Gerrard  
Chief United States District Judge